





# THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER TIMES CURRENT.  
CONCERNED WEEKLY.

|                  |        |    |     |
|------------------|--------|----|-----|
| APPLES, Green    | 1 bush | 75 | 100 |
| BAGGING, Ounces  | 1 yard | 14 | 14  |
| RALE ROPES       | 14 ft  | 10 | 10  |
| BACON, Hams      | 14 ft  | 18 | 18  |
| Sides            | 12 ft  | 15 | 15  |
| BUTTER, COUNTRY  | 12 ft  | 20 | 20  |
| REESWAX          | 12 ft  | 25 | 25  |
| CANDLES AND      | 11 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| CHEESES          | 11 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| COFFEE           | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| FLOUR            | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| COOKING OIL      | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| GARLIC           | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| ONIONS           | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| WHOLE            | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| PENNY            | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| LARD             | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| MOLASSES, WINE   | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| PEACHES, green   | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| RICE             | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| SUGARS, Lbs.     | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| CHOCOLATE        | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| MAKERS, N. C.    | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| MEAT, COUNTRY    | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| TAFFY            | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| EGGS             | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| POLKA'S, COUNTRY | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |
| LAUNDRY          | 10 ft  | 12 | 12  |

## GREAT ATTRACTION IN FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

HEYMAN & SHANNON

WHO have recently formed a partnership at Chester C. H., take the liberty of informing the public that they are now receiving, and offering at very low rates, a well selected Stock of FANCY, STAPLE, AND DOMESTIC GOODS

Such as cannot be surpassed in any part of the Country. Persons who wish to purchase, would do well to visit them, as they are confident that the quality of their goods and the short profits will afford strong inducements to give them a preference.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, KENTUCKY JEANS.

Silks, of every variety and color; Crapé de Laine; Lame Cloths; Alpacas and Mohair Laces; Brocades and Merinos.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, men and boys; Costs, Vests, and Pantaloons.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, crockery and hardware; with all other articles usually found in a country store.

CALICOES.

At all prices. Dress Trimmings; Bonnets, Shawls, & Mantillas; Ladies' Kid Slippers, Tea Walking Shoes, Boots and Gaiters.

All of which they will sell at great bargains.

Their establishment will be found in the building occupied by Letson's Hotel, and in the room formerly occupied by McRae and Pinchback.

Geo. Heyman.

A. M. Shannon.

Nov. 24

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# THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

## Farmers' Department.

### GUANO FOR SOUTHERN FIELDS.

By a judicious system of rotation of crops and proper shifts, after grade, ditching and horizonalizing your rows, with the application of 200 lbs. of guano per acre, spread broadcast for small grain crops, and about 220 lbs. for drill or hill crops, in addition to the pay of good crops, in a few years any of our badly managed land may be restored to its original fertility. Its proper application is simple, convenient and expeditious; and the true philosophy, doubtless, of its most economical use, consists in feeding the plant directly, rather than in manuring the land.

For garden vegetables, either for profit or for the pleasure of enjoying them to perfection, a large quantity of guano will be required per acre; but not, however, at the first dressing. In the preparation of your garden beds, or squares, put on, say in the proportion of two hundred pounds per acre, broadcast, and plough up the land thoroughly and deep; and then lay your rows and sow your seed in drills. Your plants being up, you can treat them just as you would a pig, that you intended to grow to a given size, a given length of time—feed and water every day!—When you stir the ground about the plants, which should be done frequently, uproot enough of finely pulverized guano on the surface near the plants to give the ground a yellowish tinge, then gently hoe or rake it into the soil. In addition to this you may, every evening, or as often as you wish, sprinkle the plants with a solution of guano, from a watering pot; make the solution by dissolving sixty-eight ounces of guano in three gallons of water, well stirred up. The only danger is over supply at a time.

I have used guano, compounded and alone, on all varieties of field crops, and I am satisfied, as the experience of any planter using it will very soon teach him, that it will not fail to spend time in compounding guano with any other article. Lime, ashes, and all wet substances, are a positive injury, they liberate its valuable gases, and its compost with dry substances, such as wet and light mud, &c., augment the labor of applying it to the land without a corresponding remuneration. I cannot be understood here as depreciating the value of lime, ashes, muck, or any of this class of valuable fertilizers; by no means. I know their value well; but I do state, emphatically, that the time consumed in preparing such compost, is money lost, for reasons at once obvious and plain. As stated above, two hundred pounds of guano spread broadcast, upon land per acre, and well ploughed in, and the grain then sowed; either wheat, oats or rye, and the land harrowed smoothly and properly, will reward the pains-taking of the industrious farmer with a luxuriant and large crop. Land thus prepared will produce a heavy crop of Indian corn also, though I prefer applying it to corn after the plant has some zip, after the following simple and expeditious method:—When the corn is grown to three or four blades, run round tolerably close with a scouter plow, which is followed by a boy with a basketful of guano and a teaspoon who will drop a spoonful of the guano opposite each hill in the scouter furrows. This gives about two teaspoonsfuls of guano to each hill; or about two hundred and fifty pounds per acre. The guano thus deposited should be covered immediately, which is done by the next furrow. Forty to fifty bushels may be grown in this way upon very ordinary land.

I use guano to my cotton in the same way, after the cotton is up and ready for ploughing the first time, as I regulate my stand of cotton at the time of planting by a compass or dipole, in the hills on the bed, at exact distance of twenty-four, thirty to thirty-six inches according to the improved condition of the land.

There is another mode of using guano upon cotton seed that possesses much merit, which is this: after wetting and rubbing, the seed must be separated, which they do very readily; then roll them in dry pulverized guano, and plant them immediately; a process immeasurably superior to rolling the seed in plaster, as some do, each of which, however, is beneficial.—*A. Planter.*

### SURSOIL PLOWING.

BY D. JOHNSTON.

Another system of plowing, until recently little practiced in the United States, and in its true form, yet very imperfectly understood in the South, will be recognized under the head of *sursoil plowing*, which does not imply, as is usually supposed, the turning up of the soil to a prodigious depth, but is performed by an implement of very simple construction, following in the furrow after a surface turning plow, elevating the subsoil, (or stratum of earth below the reach of an ordinary turnip plow,) allowing it to fall back upon its original foundation, but into its original position, as many descriptions indicate.

Thus the soil may be brought to a proper state of porosity, to any reasonable depth to admit the penetration of the atmosphere, and penetration of water, without producing the results so greatly dreaded by most southern cultivators, that of bringing the saturated bottom close to the surface, which operation would fall under the head of trench plowing.

The writer will agree that trench plowing is not applicable to general husbandry, nor is it advisable; but there is a

method by which the soil may be deepened by inversion without deterioration, but with advance of two varieties of plowing above referred to. Suppose, for example, a field to be broken to the depth of six inches with the surface plow, and subsoiled to the depth of nine inches or any other practical depth, the heretofore impenetrable subsoil has been rendered porous and is therefore susceptible of being pierced by the roots of plants growing thereon, and is also capable of absorbing air, water, carbonic acid, &c., which it will do. Thus, it must appear obvious, that a portion of the subsoil, adjacent to the original surface, which has been turned down upon the pulverized substrata, must have become enriched from natural causes, which certainly follow that operation; also much inert fertility existing in the subsoil will be brought into action, noxious compounds destroyed, and new formed, favorable to vegetation, by uniting these constituent elements in some proportion among one another; or some of the aforementioned elements, may unite with others, induced into the soil by its great mechanical improvement, thereby ensuring to the farmer the greatest possible advantage to be derived from whatever traces of fertility may be existing in the soil or atmosphere.

I now propose that the next surface plowing extend one inch deeper than the original, or to the depth of seven inches, bringing to the surface one inch in depth of the subsoil, raised by the previous subsoiling, and rendered to some extent fertile by some, or all of the various changes referred to above. I would also here recommend that as much vegetable matter of whatever form, as possible, should be turned down during the next plowing, i.e., at the time of turning up the one inch in depth of improved subsoil, and that be brought in contact with the second strata of subsoil. By this means the temperature of the whole mass will become elevated, as well as by admission of the sun's heat, through the porosity of the overlaying surface soil. In the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned down, it will be considerable, much good will result, not only from the degree of heat produced, but from the mingling of elements comprising two highly contrasting substances, bro't in juxtaposition, neutralizing and destroying such as are prejudicial, and husbanding in the great storehouse mechanically formed by the farmer, such as are truly available to the growth of vegetation.

As he was watching the smoke which so gracefully curled, his fancy glowed with the idea, how delightful it would be to have dear creatures endeavoring to do the agreeable.

As he meditated his heart softened, and began to feel a squeamish, womanish sensibility diffuse over his feelings, and he thought he would faint with propriety the first time a lady should squeeze his hand.

Rap, rap, rap, sounded at the door. Sam prepared through the Venetian blinds.

"Merry!" exclaimed he, "if there isn't Miss Jones, and I dishabille, and looking like a freight, good gracious. I must go right away and fix myself."

As he led the room Miss Jones entered, and with a composed air intimated that she would wait. Miss Jones was a firm believer in woman's rights, and now that the son was propitious, she determined to take advantage thereof and do a little courting the first lady should squeeze his hand.

First.—The two leading couples try to cross broad and back, stand on pavement and wait ladies chain, half promenade, stages right and left.

Second.—Leading gentlemen advance and retire twice, all set at corners and wait for.

Third.—The leading lady and opposite gentlemen advance and retire twice; top and bottom couple try again, and return to place worthy. The figure repeated by the sides.

Fourth.—Four stages and four wagons advance and stop; carmen do the same; couples turn and come in collision; Billings, gate right and left; M. P. promenades and turns the corner; general muss and back to places.

Fifth.—The leading couple waltz round inside the gutter; four ladies advance and scream; four gentlemen do the same and swear; grand chain; all promenade to places and turn savage; grand *chasse croisee* to the other side without returning to places; pleasant smiles over the left and promenade for finale with dirty boots.

CANINE SAGACITY.—"I was travelling," says M. Blaze, "in a diligence. At the place where we changed horses, I saw a good-looking pug dog, which came to the coach door, and sat upon his two hind legs, with the air of one begging for something.

"Give him a son," said the position to me, "and you will see what he will do with it."

"I threw to him the coin; he picked it up, ran to the baker's, and brought back a piece of bread, which he ate. The dog had belonged to a poor blindman, lately dead; he had no master, and begged alms on his own account."

Does pa kiss you because he loves you?" inquired a little simbly nosed urchin of his maternal ancestor, the other day.

"To be sure sonny—why?"

"Wal, I guess he loves the kitchen girl, for I seen her kiss her more'n forty times last Sunday, when you was gone to meetin'."

Perhaps there wasn't "the old nick to pay" that night when somebody came home. Whew!

A friend of ours, who was a few miles in the country during the recent cold spell, relates the following:

A mile or so from the city he met a boy on horseback, crying with the cold. "Why don't you get down and lead the horse?" said our friend; "that's the way to keep warm." It's a b-b-horsey horse, and I'll ride him if I freeze!"

After and got upon the outside with the driver. He asked the driver if he wanted to sell his horse. He replied he did not want to, that he was worth more than \$50, and he would not sell him for that. He asked him if he would take \$100 for him. "Yes," said he. The fourth man quickly paid the money, took the reins and drove the cab up to the barn—slipped it from the harness, and tripped it up so that the door could not be opened, and jumped upon the horse's back and rode off, "like-a-swing," while the insiders were looking out of the window, feeling like sliced eels. He rode to a lawyer's, and got a writ made and served, and got back to the hotel just as the insiders came out puffing and blowing. The cab men soon bought back his horse for \$50. The "sold" men offered to pay that sum, if the fortunate one who found property sufficient to pay his own debt, would not tell it in Boston.

### Power of Attraction.

A joyful set of fellows, fresh from a four years' cruise, were sitting together, one winter's night, spinning miraculous yarns. A number of very strange incidents had been related, as having actually occurred within the experience of the narrators; and after each had told his tale, save one, who sat with a short pipe in his mouth, the others accosted him: "Come, Jim, you're a dry fellow—give us a good yarn." Jim, carefully setting his pipe by his side, said: "nothing, in my whole life, has ever excited any astonishment or admiration, but once; and that time, when on a cruise north, we had got so far toward the North Pole, that our vessel suddenly ceased to sail; and by no means, within our power could we get her off. After looking around some time, it was ascertained that the attraction of the North Pole, on the heads of the nails in our craft, had become too strong, and we had to abandon the ship, take to spars and life preservers, and make our escape, as best we could; and some poor fellows who had metal buttons on their trowsers, or nails in the heels of their shoes, are their now, if they have not been drawn through." Jim replaced his pipe stem between his lips, and groaned heavily, for the fate of his shipmates.

[N. C. Girafe.]

**The Broadway Quadrilles.**

Any body who had ever tried for a quarter of an hour at time, and that in vain, to cross Broadway, in New York, just where that brass band on the balcony in front of Burns' Museum, endeavors to drown the tumult of rushing omnibuses, ravis, drays, cabs, &c., will appreciate the Lanter's description of the Broadway Quadrilles, as performed by Barnum's band.

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CABINET BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chester District, that he has erected a Shop near Rich Hill, where he is prepared to carry on the

CABINET BUSINESS.

THE undersigned being anxious of changing his location, offers for sale his shop, situated in York District, between Fish Creek and South Fork, and about two and a half miles from Smith's Turn Out, on the Charlotte Rail Road.

The tract contains about

Four Hundred Acres,

of which about 125 are in a fine state of cultivation, and about 70 acres well-timbered woodland.

The whole tract lies very level, and so situated as to be kept in repair with little expense.

It is also in a neighborhood having a fine range for cattle.

Persons who desire to purchase, would do well to examine this plantation before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM POAG.

Feb. 11 HUGH SIMPSON. Jno.

DAVID B. ROTHROCK. N. R. LEAVES.

April 31 JOHN CHARLES.

J. S. HOUGHTON.

John Charles.

Feb. 4, 1853. N. R. LEAVES.

John Charles.

John Charles.